

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1794.

B A L S E, February 5.

GREAT number of fugitive French come here to pass their wretched days in Switzerland. We are assured, that more than 50,000 persons left Alsace, when the Austrians were obliged to abandon it. They are now wandering from town to town, in want of every necessary; and what renders their situation the more miserable is, that in general they have heretofore lived in ease, and many in affluence.

The Cantons continue to enjoy the advantages of their neutrality, though efforts are frequently made to destroy it.

Their present tranquillity and prosperity is chiefly to be ascribed to the wisdom and firmness of the government. There has just happened at Aran, a quarrel between the partisans of the French and those of the Germans. The canton of Bern, on being informed of it, immediately sent troops to re-establish order.

The conduct of the ministers of the allied powers has been considerably influenced by the firm and decisive answer given to lord Robert Fitzgerald. The government having prohibited the circulation of his lordship's declaration, two booksellers who disregarded this prohibition have been taken up and imprisoned.

The emigrants, though they are permitted to reside in the different cantons, are watched with the greatest care.

T U R I N, February 20.

Great preparations are making for the opening of the campaign. It has been determined to establish a camp at Cairo, in the principality of Piedmont. The depot is to be at Doglieri, and the military hospital in the adjoining town.

Several detachments are already set out for Cairo.

Accounts have been received in this city, that the French have determined to attack the port of Belvedere, which is situated upon the mountains on the confines of the district of Nice, and which is the principal depot of provisions for the Piedmontese troops.

N A M U R, February 28.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman.

"As I know you will be anxious to be informed of the truth of the grand conspiracy to deliver Luxembourg into the hands of the French, I do not like to let this post slip, without seizing the opportunity to inform you, that beyond doubt such a plot existed, though by the great care and precaution taken by the government to quash and stiffl the affair, it is impossible to come at the particulars. Nobody at Luxembourg dare to commit them to paper, and it is only by the oral relation of travellers that we can come at intelligence. What fate has attended general Schroeder, I do not pretend to say; but it is certain, he is no longer the commandant of Luxembourg, that general Motet is appointed in his place, and that his regiment is given to another. Whether he has killed himself, or has been made away with, or yet exists in prison, is a secret I cannot discover.

"The most extraordinary precautions have been taken, and are still continued at Luxembourg. A large army of 60 or 65,000 men will soon be assembled on the frontier in that vicinity, and if repulsed, will fall back into the fortresses. Fifteen thousand rations of bread are ordered here to be ready the day after to-morrow, for troops passing from the prince de Cobourg's army to the above army commanded by general Baucien, and designed to cover this important fortress, the strongest it is said in Europe, and whose loss would in all probability have decided the fate of the war. It is also true, that the regiment of Vierzet is broke; that the men are dispersed in the other regiments, that some of the officers are arrested, and others discharged. This regiment, formed principally of Legions, was anciently in the service of France, where being discharged, it passed entire into that of the emperor. General Motet is a man that has had the confidence of government. He commanded Namur when taken by the French, and after six or seven months imprisonment, was exchanged. It does not appear that the government consider French principles very contagious, since they intrust to him a place of such great importance. General Schroeder has left two brothers, both field officers, who do not appear to be involved in this affair."

M A N H E I M, February 17.

Every thing is quiet at present in our environs. The French by degrees retire to their own frontiers. It is fully confirmed that they have fallen back towards the Saar, that they have abandoned the entrenchments which they had at Pirmasens, and that Deux Ponts has been evacuated by them. We are also well assured that the Austrians have posted their forces at St. Wendel, and will shortly pass the Rhine, and the Prussians will march into the duchy of Deux Ponts.

Feb. 18. Count de Brone arrived here last night. His excellency immediately proceeded to reconnoitre

towards the left shore of the Rhine, and will, it is supposed, this evening return to head quarters at Heidenberg. The French on the 13th returned with a number of waggons to carry off the remainder of the plunder which they found in the salt-house at Philipshalle, near Durkheim, where they not only pillaged the house of the director, but destroyed every thing they could not carry away with them.

O F F E N B U R G, February 16.

Yesterday it was reported that the French were making fresh attempts to pass the Rhine at Jebsenheim and Goldsicher. We have learnt that they had actually launched eighteen boats, five of which were armed with cannon, and that contrary winds alone prevented them from attempting the passage.—A spy added, that a commissioner from the convention was hourly expected, with orders to effect a passage at any rate.

P A R I S, February 27.

In the markets of the 25th and 26th, there was an entire want of several of the indispensable articles of life. Some of the sections made a proclamation by the sound of the trumpet, inviting the citizens to leave the butcher's meat for the sick, women in child-bed, and wet nurses. Under the old regimen, more than half the kingdom was supported by fish during Lent, according to the rites of the ci-devant religion. Now, when an attempt is made to introduce a conformity to this regulation, it is found to be impossible, because the peasants, from the very commencement of the revolution, having been allowed to cut through the banks of the ponds and lakes, these have no longer been kept up, and the fish, that abundant source of supply, is consequently destroyed. This deficiency must be supplied by meat, and this becomes one of the many causes of the present scarcity.

In an address presented to the commune, the section of indivisibility has made the following statement respecting the situation of the prisons:—

"The prisons are no other than so many pleasurable residences. Choice entertainments, the most exquisite food, delicious wines, music, concerts, plays, promenades, suspicious assemblages, unlawful conversations—such are the enjoyments and amusements of the prisoners. They have even contrived to convey into the goals, cattle, game, tame fowls, &c. It is for them alone, that the nourishing animal sheds his blood, while the Sans Culottes, who, with their own blood have cemented the basis of our holy liberty, can obtain these articles of support at no price whatever, or if they do procure them now and then, it is not until the trader, as counter revolutionary as our open enemies, has insolently complained of the maximum. To these good people the butcher's shops are shut. The pork-seller has no longer any meat to dispose of; the grocers have neither oil nor sugar; nor do the cows, as heretofore, supply milk for use, or for the making of butter; the hens have ceased to lay their eggs; and, finally, the earth no longer yields up her fruits and her productions."

The administration of police is accused of sharing in, and tolerating these abuses.

The section of indivisibility followed up its address by a resolution to demand of the convention, the transportation out of Paris of those imprisoned on suspicion; the sequestration of their effects till two years after peace; and a prohibition against any one entering the houses in which they are to be confined in the provinces, or corresponding with them. After the sequestration of their goods and revenues, the section proposed that they should have three livres a day for their support, and should have but one common lodging with the indigent persons who might be confined in the same houses.

The section also proposed, that the municipality or administrators of supply shall furnish the cattle and other animals to the butchers, poulterers, &c. who shall be allowed to sell no more than half a pound of flesh daily to each citizen, who for that effect is to be provided by the committees with a certificate, as in the case of bread, &c.

This business being ended, a long discussion arose during which it was observed, that for upwards of four months the police had not granted permission to any one to visit those who are imprisoned on suspicion; and that for several days, not one ounce of meat had been carried to the prisons, unless for the sick.

March 3. The scarcity of meat, butter, vegetables, &c. is still the same at Paris; a calf's-eal sells for twenty livres, and a capon, on the 27th of last month, sold for forty seven livres; a great quantity of rotten poultry has again been thrown into the river.

A letter was received from one of the administrators of Rochelle, dated the 16th of February, stating that the national forces in La Vendee were dispersed, and that some pieces of artillery had fallen into the power of the rebels.

We learn from Dunkirk, that the talk of a descent on England prevails in every part of the west coast, where they pant to attack proud Albion, and revenge

the crimes of Pitt. From L'Orient our advisers state, that the most earnest preparations are making for a descent on England.

On the 27th, the guillotine struck off sixteen heads. The victims were men and women of the lower ranks.

The ci-devant cardinal de Brienne, archbishop of Sens, one of the fathers of the constitutional church, distinguished by his intrigues, and by his connexion with the pretended philosophers whose harangues have contributed so much to the destruction of France, has just anticipated the punishment of the guillotine by dying in his bed.

Addressees, out of all number, are daily handed to the convention, praying it not to listen to terms of peace, till all the tyrants of the earth have bit the dust. The most remarkable is that from Rochelle, which contains the following passage:

"Let us place kings in the state we are in—let us suppose them to have been favoured by victory; we ask the universe, would those despots have thought to have ever shed blood enough to assuage their rage? No!—Manes, death, massacre, fire, covering all France. Irons! Irons! the republic destroyed!—let us tremble at those images. No—no truce with the tyrants of nations. Let 100,000 Sans Culottes go over and deal their blows in England. Yes! London must become a Carthage for us—and let triumphant liberty inscribe in her records the united names of England and France."

Roulin denounced a new faction in the convention, which, he said, was worse than the Brissotine party; and denounced Philippeaux as an oppositor of the patriots. The cordeliers then took the resolution to appoint commissioners to collect the different charges against the new faction, and to read their names in its sittings.

The grand total of prisoners in the different goals of Paris, amounts to 5866.

L O N D O N, February 15.

It is generally understood that our government will stop all American ships now in the river, bound to France. The urgency of affairs requires every vigilance on our part to prevent any supplies being sent to that country, which is so very hard pressed at this moment for articles of the first necessity for carrying on the war.

Great quantities of potash have been lately exported from this kingdom to France in neutral ships; the French having, it is said, discovered a method of using this salt instead of salt-petre, in the composition of gunpowder.

Feb. 18. Yesterday accounts were received from America, brought to this country by two ships from New-York, with letters as late as the 14th of January. By these we learn, that congress had received intelligence of the proclamation of our privy council of the 6th of November last, for seizing American ships under certain circumstances; as well as the capture of several American ships in the West-Indies. Congress, however, had wisely determined on preserving a strict neutrality with all nations. American fleets have risen in consequence.

Feb. 20. The French, having made great additions to their strength, along all the frontiers from Lille to Dunkirk, threaten another inroad upon West Flanders, and already some severe skirmishes have taken place, at the allied out posts. Gun-boats are said to have sailed from Dunkirk, for the purpose of attacking Ostend by sea, to which place their troops, in great numbers, are endeavouring to press forward by land. In the mean time, it is satisfactory to know, that Ostend has been, for some time, in a condition to make a vigorous defence.

Feb. 22. Our letters from Brussels, dated the 18th inst. state, that the movement of the French, which we had notice of in our last letters, was not a false alarm. The French had actually began their operations; and that in a most formidable way. They advanced on the side of Maubeuge, and on the 15th a violent cannonade commenced on the Austrian out posts. All the English troops have moved from their cantonment, and the Austrians have advanced from Mons to the frontiers.

The prince of Cobourg had been for two days at Ravey, and it was thought that he would remove his head quarters to Valenciennes; as for the present at least they must continue on the defensive;—70,000 French are already assembled before that place, but it appears that Pichegru yet waits the arrival of the cavalry.

March 4. Letters from Genoa of the 2d ult. state, that on the 31st of January a special messenger, dispatched by the Genoese minister at the court of Vienna, arrived there from the capital of Austria, with a memorial for the seizure of the republic, expedited by the imperial prime minister of state. The following is the chief purport of that memorial: "The emperor, at the present change of the circumstances of the war, was convinced that the republic of Genoa,

faithful to her declaration of neutrality, would require her inhabitants to take up arms, in order to resist any attack which might be made upon her territory; and that the emperor would still further confirm her neutrality of 1792, by sending troops to Genoa, if there should be any necessity for them." When these accounts came away, the senate, who met the day before, had not come to any resolution respecting the memorial. It was expected, that on their meeting, which took place on Monday following, a decisive answer would be returned.

A gentleman arrived in town from Flanders, which he left two days after the date of the letters by the last mail, brings an account that the whole armies are in motion towards the frontier. It is supposed that offensive operations are immediately to commence.

Letters from Brussels of the 28th ult. announce, that the inhabitants of Douay are reduced to three quarters of a pound of bread per diem. The beer, wine, and brandy, are in requisition for the army. At Lille the magazines for the garrison are well provided; but the inhabitants have neither candles nor oil, and are kept upon half allowance.

We learn by the Dutch mail that the states of Holland and West-Friesland have published a placard to the same purport as the bill brought into our parliament relative to bills of exchange drawn by and in favour of persons resident in France since the first of January, 1794.

In the opinion of a certain learned writer, the present French government is likely to end in a military republic, of which Paris is to be the centre, with the other departments of the kingdom at its circumference, and under its control. In that case, adds he, let Europe tremble; depopulation and diminution of internal resources will then rather stimulate than impede conquest, as they did in ancient Rome, which conquered the world during the most rapid decline of the population and of the resources of Italy.

March 8. The accounts from Paris of the 27th of February bring a very melancholy detail of the situation of that capital with respect to provisions, especially meat. The people are even driven to such a pitch that a supply no sooner arrives at Paris than the multitude seize on it, and share it amongst them. A very poor small pollet sells for 10 livres, and the market of Poissy, which used lately to furnish from 4000 to 8000 oxen, the last market day only produced 200. On the morning of the 21st two large waggon loads of stinking fowls were exposed on the quay of St. Valle, but the commissaries of the police ordered them to be thrown into the river. The merchants, notwithstanding the laws, still continue to monopolize; vegetables are equally as scarce; however, from the measures adopted by the magistrates, they hope this scarcity will shortly cease.

All the accounts from Paris, as well as from different provincial towns, mention the scarcity of provisions, and particularly of meat, which begins to be felt in France. In the convention both Barrere and Legendre have proposed the observation on a voluntary lent, to save the consumption of meat. Barrere observed, that under the old system there were about six months in the year that meat was not eaten, which made a difference of one half in the consumption of that article; besides which, before the war, all the country people lived upon the produce of the earth; and now 1,200,000 men eat meat daily: La Vendee furnished a number of oxen and sheep, and now furnishes none. Legendre with great earnestness urged the decreeing of the lent, alleging they would otherwise be obliged to fast in spite of themselves, for the time was at hand when they would have neither meat nor candles; that the oxen killed lately did not afford tallow enough to light each other to their deaths; and that the provincial resources for cattle were exhausted, and the foreign ones totally stopped.

It was decreed, that the proposal of Barrere should be taken into consideration.

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King.

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our most humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The circumstances under which we are assembled will not fail to command our most serious attention, as we are sensible that on the issue of the contest in which we are engaged, depend the maintenance of our constitution, laws, and religion, and the security of all civil society.

We have observed, with satisfaction, the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers in different parts of Europe, and the change which has taken place in the general situation of affairs upon the continent since the commencement of the war; and we must in a particular manner congratulate your majesty on the valuable possessions which have been acquired from the enemy; on the undisputed superiority at sea, which has enabled your majesty to afford such effectual protection to the commerce of your subjects; and on the important and decisive blow which has been given to the naval power of your enemies, under circumstances which reflect the highest honour upon the conduct, abilities, and spirit of your majesty's commanders, officers and forces, both by sea and land.

The system from which our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, founded as it is upon the violation of every principle of justice, humanity, and religion, evidently productive of internal discontent and confusion in France, and tending to destroy the natural and real strength of that country, appears to prove, in the strongest manner, the necessity of vigour and perseverance on our part, and to afford in itself a just expectation of ultimate success.

We must undoubtedly join with your majesty in regretting the necessary continuance of the war, but we are persuaded that it would be inconsistent with the essential interests of your majesty's subjects to look to restoration of peace on any grounds but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe; and it is impossible for us not to perceive that the attainment of these ends is obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and the tranquillity of all other nations.

We acknowledge your majesty's goodness in having directed to be laid before us copies of the declaration which your majesty has thought proper to issue, and also of the several conventions and treaties which your majesty has concluded.

We must cordially rejoice that your majesty has so much reason to reflect with satisfaction on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and seduce have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of your majesty's subjects. The zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed, on every occasion, by your majesty's forces, both by sea and land, are the natural result of these sentiments, and might well be expected from a brave and free people, animated by the example of your majesty's illustrious progeny, and sensible of the value of those blessings which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Although we must, at all times, lament the necessity of any additional burthens, we feel it our indispensable duty to make a speedy and ample provision for the public service, and we shall endeavour to defray those expences which the exigencies of the times must require, in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, any pressure which could be severely felt by the nation.

Your majesty may be assured, that in all our deliberation, we can never lose sight of the true grounds and the origin of the war. We have been called upon by every motive of duty and self preservation, to repel an attack made upon your majesty and your allies, founded upon principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety; the effects of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful, but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

We are sensible that the discontinuance or relaxation of our exertions could hardly procure even a short interval of desultory repose, and could never terminate in security or peace, and we trust that all your majesty's subjects, impressed with the necessity of defending whatever is dear to them, and relying with confidence on the valour and resources of their country, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all, on the incontestable justice of their cause, will study to render their conduct a contrast to that of their enemies; and by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity, and the duties of religion, will endeavour to merit the continuance of the Divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by these kingdoms.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) April 7.

St. Lucia has surrendered to his majesty's arms, as we are informed by very respectable authority. The whole fleet, except the Asia, with 3500 picked men on board, went against it. On Tuesday a heavy cannonading was heard there, and on Wednesday it was taken. The particulars relative to the terms of the surrender we have not been able to learn.

Admiral Sir John Jervis's letter to Thomas Orde, Esq; Boyne, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, 18th March, 1794.

"Sir,

"The French West India islands are to be considered as under blockade from the arrival of the armament at Barbadoes on the 6th January.

"Therefore all neutral vessels trading with those islands within that period, are certainly intended to come within the meaning of the king's order in council, dated 6th November last.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"J. JERVIS."

Thomas Orde, Esq;

The above letter was handed to us as a true copy from the original.

NEWBURYPORT, April 15.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel in Lisbon, to his owners in this town, dated Lisbon, February 12, 1794.

"It is reported to-day that all the Swedish ships in Portugal must depart out of their ports by the 20th instant, but for what reason they know not, but the general opinion is, that Great Britain is determined to declare war against every power that will not take an active part against France."

NORWICH, April 22.

By express from Norwalk, to his excellency the governor, we are informed, that there are three armed vessels from Halifax, (viz. one brig of twelve guns, one schooner and one sloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbours, for the purpose of taking off provisions and notwithstanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is said they are furnished with considerable quantities.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

Yesterday arrived in this city from Philadelphia, his excellency John Jay, ambassador extraordinary, from

the United States to the court of Great-Britain. His excellency will leave this city in a few days for London.

The Belvidere left Plymouth on the 26th of March. Previous to her leaving Plymouth, accounts were received from Ireland, that about 3000 men had assembled in arms. Troops were sent to suppress them, one of the principal ringleaders was taken: It was the general opinion that it would be but of short duration.

By recent intelligence from Canada, we can assure the public, that they in that quarter are not making the least preparation for war.

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 10.

"It is with pleasure I mention, that appearances are very flattering of that good understanding which exists between this country and yours, not being at present interrupted—the American committee, of which I am a member, a few days ago presented a memorial to the admiralty, requesting a convoy to sail from Plymouth or Plymouth early next month, to take under their protection vessels bound to the United States which they have promised to grant."

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

The Courier Francaise of yesterday morning, contains an account said to be conveyed by a letter, dated under sail, in sight of Cape-Henry, 17th inst. that an American vessel from Gibraltar, brings a report and affirmation, that the Spaniards have demanded a suspension of arms—that they have declared in favour of France against England, and have already made preparations to besiege Gibraltar.

May 1. In the debates in the British parliament, the conduct of the government of the United States has been brought forward with distinguished marks of approbation, as well by members of the administration as by those in the opposition: The following passage occurs in a speech made by the marquis of Lansdowne in the house of lords against the war:

"The conduct of the republic of America was worthy the emulation of every other power. The Americans could not brook the insult offered by England, and while the spirit of the people was willing to meet the misfortunes of war, the wisdom of that great and good man, his majesty (I mean general Washington) called them back, and they unanimously agreed to accede to his recommendation to preserve their neutrality. If it were argued that they were in want of money, he would ask what was the situation of Holland? Its credit was so low, that it could not borrow money at five per cent. and her debt had accumulated so much that she could not borrow money in future, at the most exorbitant interest. The king of Prussia was in a worse state, and the emperor was reduced to the expedient of encouraging private donations, which did not promise by any means to replenish his coffers. The noble marquis intreated his majesty's ministers to beware how they incurred a war with America: there were various reasons why the measure should be most cautiously avoided; and at the present it was well known to ministers, that Jamaica was obliged to open her ports, to receive heavy timber, and other important articles from America. There was a time when the West-India islands were valuable to this country, but that period, in a great measure, had passed away. The French had given freedom to the blacks, and the spirit of liberty was not only diffusing itself in St. Domingo, but throughout all the West-India islands. The West-Indies will become so many money traps; and though the monopoly may be advantageous to them, it cannot longer be an advantage to this country. If ministers were of a different opinion, why not conciliate America, as the best and most useful ally in that quarter."

Lord Grenville in his speech in support of the war—has the following remarks:

"As to America, which the noble lord had said was disposed to go to war with us, his lordship said that he had reason to be of a different opinion; on the contrary, he was persuaded, that if she departed from her neutrality, it would be on the side of her allies."

"He declared that he wished well to America, was desirous that the utmost harmony should subsist between the two countries, and earnestly wished to obliterate and wipe away, by every act of good will and friendly intercourse, that animosity, which the unhappy contest with this country had left upon the minds of the people."

His lordship here said, that there was one thing which had fallen from the noble lord, respecting America, which astonished him beyond measure, and gave him the utmost concern, namely, that it had been the policy of the British government to excite the passions of America to commit hostilities against the Americans. This was a charge of so detestable a nature, and so unwarrantable an assertion, that he thought it his duty to declare it was a gross falsehood; so far from inciting them to war with the Americans, the British officers and the governors of Upper and Lower Canada had interfered and negotiated, and done the utmost they could to settle their differences, and to bring about a lasting peace between them.

Extract of a letter from Couva, (England) dated 18th February, 1794. It may be depended on as authentic.

"I have now to inform you that government has issued an order to their collectors of the customs, to stop all ships having on board port or pearl shells, and to prevent their departure till further orders in consequence of this the Iris, from Bolton, arrived here on Sunday, is stop for the present, as her cargo consists in part of the above articles."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in this city, received by the William Penn.

"We are here not a little tired in our commercial concerns, both by bankruptcies and the effects of the ruinous and most bloody war in which this nation is

unwisely and unjustly plunged itself, and of the termination of which we see no present prospect. I shall be glad to hear that you may be preserved from sharing in the terrible quarrel which delugates Europe, the politics of which seem to threaten the peace of the whole world."

Extract of a letter per the William Penn, dated London, February 27, to a friend in Philadelphia.

"I guess you will class me among the true whigs. I admired America struggling for liberty—I admire the French equally, on the same ground;—and how ever the combined crowned tyrants may disguise their sentiments, the object they are fighting for is clear—it is to preserve their crowns, their usurped dominion over the persons and property of their subjects. I hope it is their last struggle, and that mankind will soon join in one universal idea, that virtue and talents shall be the sole qualifications to dignity and honour."

Mr. Goodhue yesterday, in the house of representatives of the United States laid on the table, the following resolution; previous to which he observed, that as the session was drawing towards a close, it behooved congress to take the subject of the spoliation made on our commerce into consideration, and quiet the mercantile interest of this country by assurances, that indemnification should be made for the immense losses they had sustained by British spoliation, to which upon every principle of justice as well as policy, they were entitled; he had specified no fund from which the indemnification should be made, as he conceived we should be better prepared to do that when the result of the intended negotiation was known, than we were at present.

Whereas, it is a primary object in the establishment of civil governments to protect the persons and property of its citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered great losses, by spoliation made on their commerce under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States will guarantee an indemnification to all such citizens of the United States, whose property may have been captured and confiscated under the authority of Great-Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 24.

"By direction of the governor and council, our ports are opened from this day to the 20th October next, for the importation of every species of provisions and lumber, both in British and other bottoms in amity with his majesty, accompanied with a proviso that six months notice will be given previous to their being closed."

HALIFAX, (N.C.) April 23.

On Thursday last a person was detected in this town with a counterfeit 20 dollar bank note of the bank of North America, and a 5 dollar one of the bank of the United States. On examination, he said his name was Peleg Masley, that he received them in Norfolk from a man of the name of Everidge or Everet, in payment of pork, and that he had no more; but on being searched, there were found on him nine more 5 dollar notes of the bank of the United States, and two of the bank of Maryland, one No. 116, for 61 dollars, payable to W. Stanfield; the other, No. 215, for 91 dollars, payable to G. Rutledge. There was also found on him a bill of sale for 19 negroes, given by Michael Russell, of Dorchester county, in Maryland, in consideration of 2070 dollars, to Peter Maffer, dated the 11th of April, 1794, and witnessed by Smyth Moore and Hance Hamilton. He is closely confined in the goal of this town, and we sincerely hope a discovery may be made, that will bring to justice all concerned in the nefarious traffic.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

A London paper of March 13 says, "From a report of Barrere it appears, that it was on the 10th of January last that a communication was made to the committee of public safety, of the intention of the allied powers to acknowledge the French republic, provided they would agree to a truce for two years. This proposition Barrere stated to have come from one of the diplomatic agents at a neutral court—probably that of Stockholm or Copenhagen."

ANNAPOLIS, May 8.

On the 30th ult. on motion of Mr. Murray, the house of representatives of the United States resolved itself into a committee, on the bill for requiring and fortifying certain ports and harbours in the United States.

The clerk then read a memorial from Annapolis, and Mr. Bourne moved that the committee should rise, and report the bill. Mr. Hillhouse objected to this motion.

Mr. Fitzsimons thought it proper to fortify Annapolis, the expense was but a mere trifle. As to the Senate having formerly rejected this proposal, that rejection had not any weight with him.

Mr. Murray said that the gentleman last up (he meant Mr. Hillhouse) could not have heard the memorial from Annapolis, or he believed that he would not have opposed the bill. The memorial stated a number of facts, which arose from the peculiar circumstances of Annapolis. Whoever would attend to the situation of that city, would see that there were reasons existing for its defence, which particularly applied to its situation near the mouth of the Severn, and about the centre of the state, near the bay, and

quite exposed to an enemy. That it would be easily fortified, was proved by the experience of the last war, when a fortification not only defended the city, but gave confidence to the navigation of the Chesapeake. At that time the only fortified place in Maryland, was the town of Baltimore, which, as being situated near the extreme parts of the bay, could not have furnished a place of refuge for bay-craft, when pursued. The bay was often infested with privateers and gun-boats, and had it not been for the fortification of Annapolis, which was convenient to the navigation, many vessels would not have ventured out of harbour. All the experience of last war shewed the propriety of again fortifying that harbour. If that were done, the city would not only be secure, but a confidence would be given to the navigation of the Chesapeake; and this bay is really a Mediterranean, on a smaller scale.

Mr. Murray said that he believed he did not overcalculate the navigation of that bay by saying that one side of it, the eastern shore, had as many water-faring men employed, in proportion to the whole number of the inhabitants, as any part of the union. Annapolis, besides giving occasional protection to vessels, was the capital of the state. As such, it was the depository of the treasury of Maryland, of the records, in which the rights and titles to land of a great portion of its inhabitants were deeply involved, and it was the seat of government. To render it defenceless was to commit the peace, rights, and interests of the state to accident, and eventually to the confusion which would ensue from an attack on these objects of public care and attention. These considerations did not, he thought, apply to any other of the ports, which had been struck out in the senate, among which Annapolis fell, with others of small commercial character. He believed that the wishes of his constituents, and of the citizens of Maryland in general, were very much excited in favour of this measure, and he trusted that those who saw the peculiar situation and character of the city, would immediately perceive that there were a number of striking considerations that applied in favour of its defence, which did not so forcibly apply to the other ports which had been omitted.

Mr. Heath did not rise to controvert the remarks of Mr. Murray, but he wanted other towns to be comprehended in the bill—he proposed an amendment.

The committee agreed to this bill by a large majority, and without amendment. The committee then rose, and the chairman reported progress.

Mr. W. Smith next moved, as an amendment, that the president should be authorized to add any other places that he thought proper, to the number of ports and harbours to be fortified.

Mr. S. Smith considered the amendment as unnecessary, and after a short conversation it was withdrawn.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, that it might be read a third time.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, dated February 10, 1794, to his correspondent in New-York.

"I have effected insurance on the freight of your ship at six guineas per cent. When it is considered that for some time past French cruisers have stopped almost every American vessel they have met with, and sent them to France, of the fate of whose cargoes and also of their freights, we are ignorant, I am led to hope the owners of the ship will think she was done on very moderate terms. Amongst those vessels supposed to be in France, is the Mary, captain Haley; as since her arrival off Falmouth the 4th ult. there has been no account of her."

On Thursday last, in respect to the memory of the tutelar saint of America, the volunteer company, commanded by captain John Gassaway, paraded on the College Green, and went through their exercise and a number of evolutions with a precision that did them great honour, and afforded high satisfaction to a numerous assemblage of spectators. His excellency the Governor attended to review the company, and partook with them and several respectable citizens, of an entertainment provided at Mill's Garden, where the ingenious proprietor had erected a liberty pole and cap, each bearing patriotic devices and inscriptions. The following toasts were drank, and the festival was concluded by a ball in the evening at Mr. Mann's tavern.

- 1st. The people of the United States.
- 2d. The President of the United States.
- 3d. The legislature of the United States.
- 4th. The governments of the several states, may their importance as the pillars of the union never be forgotten or sacrificed.
- 5th. The magnanimous republic of France.
- 6th. Destruction to the despots combined against the liberty of France.
- 7th. May all true Americans, while they respect the laws of their country, have spirit to disclaim neutrality of sentiment between the enemies and friends of mankind.
- 8th. A strict and perpetual union between the two great republics of the world.
- 9th. May the martial spirit, which interested moderators are no longer able to suppress in America, overwhelm with its commanding force the bars opposed to national honour by speculators and other egoists, and may it never subside until the most ample reparations are forced from those who have dared to injure us.
- 10th. The brave captors of Toulon and defenders of London.
- 11th. A continuance of success to the armies and navies of France.
- 12th. The approved patriot, James Madison.
- 13th. General Wayne and the western army.
- 14th. The memory of those, whether in America or France, who have expired in the cause of liberty.

15th. May those who have been foremost in submitting to military discipline, all be ambitious to set an honourable example, with a more serious call is made on them.

The following lines are supposed to be applicable to the charming Miss A. M. of this city.

SWEET echo! vocal nymph, whose mimic tongue
Return'd the music of my Delia's song;
Oh! still repeat the soft enchanting lays;
That gently steals the ravish'd soul away!
Shall sounds like these in circling air be lost,
And in the stream of vulgar noises lost!
Ye guardian sylphs, who listen while she sings,
Bear the sweet accents on your rosy wings;
With studious care the fading notes retain,
Nor let that tuneful breath be spent in vain!
Yet if too soon the transient pleasures fly,
A charm more lasting shall their loss supply:
While harmony, with each attractive grace,
Plays in the fair proportions of her face;
When each soft air, engaging and serene,
Beats measure to the well tun'd mind within,
Alike her singing and her silence move,
Whole voice is music, and whole looks are love.

Letter from his serene highness the duke of Brunswick, to the prince royal of Prussia.

Mentz, Jan. 24.

"The concern which your royal highness has been pleased to testify on account of my retreat from the army, inspires me with the most heartfelt gratitude. Nothing but a conjuncture of circumstances as disastrous as uncommon, could have prevailed on me to adopt a measure which is so affecting for myself."

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities I have now and then found to approach your royal highness and to admire in you those talents which cannot fail to place you among the great men of our age. Europe stands truly in need of them, at a time, when near 400,000 combatants, and 80 line of battle ships, supported by an intestine war, have in vain endeavoured to crush that confederation of crimes which is tyrannizing over France. I am eminently happy to find that my zeal in serving a good cause, has not escaped your royal highness's notice. Very unfortunately, indeed, the movements of the army have been paralyzed at the very time when the greatest energy and exertion were required."

"If, after the surrender of Mentz, Houchard had been attacked, forced back, and defeated, the reinforcements which strengthened the army of the north would not have reached it, and of course the check near Maubeuge would have been avoided. Saar-Louis, ill provided with provision, and destitute of all protection from bombs, would in all probability, have been reduced within a fortnight. Alsace might then have been turned by the Saar. The possession of Lauter would have afforded more solid advantages; and if, by all possible means, the junction of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle had been prevented, and the point of Bouqueron gained, Strasbourg would have been threatened, and Landau very likely subdued."

"I beg your royal highness's pardon for expressing my regrets. Complaints are useless, I know, but sometimes they afford a momentary relief. Permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my successor, I would wish you to prevail on him to employ all his credit to prevent the frittering of the army into too numerous detachments; the consequence of which is, that being every where too weak to act on an offensive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themselves to defensive measures with the enemy we have to combat, which is a fault productive of the most pernicious consequences."

"It is with the sincerest regret I leave an army which has inspired me with the highest esteem, admiration, and attachment."

In CHANCERY, May 6, 1794.

ORDERED. That the report of THOMAS CROMWELL, trustee for the sale of the real estate of WILLIAM MERRITT, deceased, be approved, and that the sale, by him made, as stated in the said report, of part of *East Success* and part of *Hall's Palace*, on the 24th day of March last, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth instant.

Test, SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, lying in said county, viz. *BACHMAN'S HARBOUR* and *SWAN-HARBOR*, agreeable to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN R. PLATER,
RICHARD SMITH.

THIS is to give public notice, that I shall leave America for the West Indies in all May, those persons indebted to Dr. RICHARD TOOTELL, late of this city, or to RICHARD TOOTELL, merchant, Annapolis, by bond, note, or open account, will please to call on me at my store, or Mr. Henry Warfield, my attorney in fact, until I return from the West Indies.

RICHARD TOOTELL.
Annapolis, May 8, 1794.

By order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the second June next, at the late dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, in St. Mary's county,

THE personal property belonging to the deceased, consisting of NEGROES, HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP, KITCHEN and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; also about SIX HOGS-HEADS of TOBACCO. The terms of sale CASH.

Those who have claims against the said Cartwright, are desired to produce them for settlement, and such as are indebted to make payment to

PHILIP KEY } Attorneys for Eliza-
AND } beth K. Cartwright,
JAMES KILGOUR, } the administratrix.
April 20th, 1794. 2

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, and continue sitting from day to day, until Saturday the twenty-fourth day of the same month, to hear and determine upon appeals made by any person on the lists of assessment in Anne-Arundel county aforesaid.

By order, 2
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax.

RAN AWAY from his overseer, at my plantation on Herring creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 23d instant, a negro man by the name of CHARLES; he is a small slim made fellow, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with gray eyes for one of his colour, flat nose, down look, wide mouth, and stammers a little in his speech if scared or in a hurry to speak; he is very fond of snuff, and generally has a box. Whoever will take up said negro CHARLES, and secure him in any goal in this state, so that his master may get him again, shall receive FIVE POUNDS current money, and if brought home, shall receive SEVEN POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN WEEMS, of Weems's Forest, Calvert county. 2

April 24th, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport church, a light bay GELDING, about thirteen and an half hands high, appears to be about four or five years old, branded on the off buttock with something like Wh joined together, his left hind foot white, a star in his forehead, a large snip on his nose, and his tail docked. The owner is desired to prove his property in said gelding, pay charges, and take him from

JAMES G. WATSON.

April 24, 1794. 2

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKNELL'S, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Thomas Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, if one mare only, but if the same person sends two or three mares, one guinea each, and if four or more mares, four dollars each, and two shillings and sixpence to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of November, if not, eight dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6, per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 26, 1794. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST some time about the last of December, or first of January past, a PACKET (which contained a number of papers) directed to THOMAS MARSH FORMAN. The papers can be of no use or value to any one but the subscriber, who will feel himself much obliged to the finder, or the person who has the possession of the packet, if they will deliver it, with the enclosed papers, to major SWAN, of Baltimore, who will pay the above reward, for

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

April 12, 1794. 3

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for dealings at his store at Hunting-town, lately under the care of Mr. Peter Emmerson, are requested to pay up their balances to Mr. John E. Barry, who is the only person authorized to receive them; those who cannot make immediate payment it is expected will give their bonds, (with security if required), otherwise suits will immediately commence without respect to persons.

3 X SETH BARTON.

Calvert county, April 14, 1794.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land, called and known by the name of GISSOROUGH, according to an act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

April 19, 1794. 3

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office; Port-Tobacco, which, if not taken up before the first day of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

SAMUEL WARD MIDDLETON, Nanjemoy. Ignatius Simms, near Bryan-town.

Elizabeth Tims, late widow of Robert Tims.

John B. Turner, Esquire, (4), Port-Tobacco.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

April 17, 1794. 3 X

Dancing School.

MR. O'DUHIGG respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened his DANCING SCHOOL for another quarter, this spring and summer, for the purpose of perfecting ladies and gentlemen in the graces, manners, and the several branches of that useful and becoming accomplishment.

Those ladies and gentlemen who will please to honour him with their commands, may depend that he will exert his utmost endeavours to merit their approbation. The hours of attendance for young ladies are from four to seven every afternoon, and the young gentlemen from six to nine.

N. B. Mr. O'Duhigg proposes to attend private families. 3 X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a Dutchman, by the name of JOHN NONN, a printer, about twenty-one years old, and says he belongs to THOMAS BRADFORD, printer, in Philadelphia. His master is hereby requested to take him away, or he will be sold in two months from the above date for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, April 5, 1794. 3 X

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Allen's Fresh, which, if not taken up before the first day of July, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JAMES ADDERTON (2), Allen's Fresh, Charles county.

Mme. Baratte (2), Newport.

Nathan Mackie, Charles county.

Wm. Phillips, Charles county.

Alex. Smoot (2), Charles county.

Henreta Wintor, Blenheim.

ELEAZAR DAVIS, D. P. M.

Allen's Fresh, April 17, 1794. 3 X

CAME to the subscriber's plantation a dark bay MARE, four years old, fourteen and an half hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with an heart, her fetlocks trimmed, and shod before. The owner may have her on proving property and paying charges.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Anne-Arundel county, Poplar Spring,

April 5th, 1794. 3 X

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarksburgh. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793. 10

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of JAMES CARROLL, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton; whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/6 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794. 9

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late captain JUDSON COOLIDGE, of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the first day of March next, that they may be adjusted, and all those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and it is earnestly wished that this notice may be attended to, or suits will be commenced without respect to persons.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE,

Administrator de bonis non.

December 5, 1793. 2

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH'S TAYLOR, in Blkton, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Blk river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called ST. JOHN'S MANOR, LUM'S LOT and STONEY RANGE, containing three hundred and fifteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HIGHLAND'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid three tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-six acres more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cecil county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794. 6 X

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and feeling that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I also flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wish to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794. 6

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at Six Dollars per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing,) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,

Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both

HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

4 RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENNET DYSON, late of Charles county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of June next, that the subscriber may ascertain what he has to pay in behalf of said estate.

WALTER DYSON, Administrator.

WANTED, 26

A MULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

Annapolis. 3/

F. GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.